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WE PREACH THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AS A CLASS

The Butte Daily Bulletin

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U. S. SOLDIER FLOGGED

WILSON'S MONARCHIST FRIENDS ARREST AMERICAN OFFICERS

LABOR PLEBISCITE LONDON SOCIETY SNOBS SCABBING ON WORKERS

(Special United Press Wire.)

London, Oct. 1.—Indications are that the railway men will call for help from the "bible alliance" (the railway men, miners and transport workers) throughout the nation, due to the fact that the government has been partly successful in obtaining strikebreakers.

It is stated that many sons of London's aristocratic families are scabbing on the strikers and are working as porters, watchmen and at other unskilled labors. They declare they wish to help in the "defense of the principle of the constitutional government," which, they say, is menaced by the strike.

Increased restlessness is noticed among the strikers, who are complaining against the government using military guards. One branch of the railway union has issued an ultimatum, threatening to flood several tunnels, unless the soldiers are withdrawn within 48 hours.

Not since the fateful day of Aug. 4, 1914, have Britons awaited a national verdict with such anxiety, as the attempted meeting today of the transport workers' federation. Whether these men will throw their lot with the railway employees, making the present strike a general war between organized labor and the government is being determined at this meeting. Crowds outside the hall cheered and hissed, depending upon their point of view, when the delegates entered the hall.

More than 400,000 workers are represented, allied with these are the engineers, printing trades, electrical workers, railway clerks and shipbuilders. Officials of the transport union predict a strike that will call out workers by the hundreds of thousands, embracing practically all organized labor.

EFFECT IS WORLD-WIDE.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Shipping board officials say the strike of the transport workers would tie up practically all the shipping in the world, because it would halt bunkering of ships. The world consumption of bunker coals total \$8,000,000 tons annually and Great Britain supplies 60,000,000 tons of it.

INJURED AT THE PENN.

Andrew Eddy, a miner at the Pennsylvania mine, was painfully injured about the face and head yesterday when an air pipe burst. Eddy was injured by flying fragments of the pipe. He was taken to Murray hospital.

CRISIS IS PASSED SAYS GENERAL WOOD

Man Whose Wife Was Brutally Assaulted To Be Prosecuted. To Protect Omaha's Fair Name.

(Special United Press Wire.)

Omaha, Oct. 1.—Quiet continues after an uneventful night. General Wood says the crisis is passed and expects no further trouble. Many negroes who had left the city are reported to have returned. Fifty-five persons suspected of participation in the rioting have been arrested.

"A total of 250 will be arrested," said Attorney Shotwell. "We are going to make such an example of the leaders of the mob that the fair name of Omaha will never again be disgraced."

Among those arrested is C. L. Nethaway, a realty dealer, whose wife was found brutally assaulted in her home several years ago. Late reports show that Mayor Smith continues to improve.

D. A. R. DELEGATES LEAVE.

A number of members of the D. A. R. left Butte this morning for Billings, where they will attend the state conference, which opens tomorrow. Subjects of an educational and patriotic nature are on the program for discussion at the conference.

DECLARES STATE OF WAR EXISTS WITH JUGO-SLAVS

(Special United Press Wire.)

Rome, Oct. 1.—That Gabrielle D'Annunzio considers a state of war exists between Jugo-Slavia and the Italian forces under his command, was revealed in reports of negotiations between the port commander and the head of the French mission in Fiume.

D'Annunzio has ordered severance of telegraphic communication between Fiume and Agram, capitals of Croatia and Slavonia. The French representatives protested, insisting that communications be resumed. In refusing to grant the request, D'Annunzio replied, that in his opinion, a state of war exists with the Jugo-Slavs.

A Berne dispatch declared that the Serbian government was planning a military expedition against D'Annunzio, but at the last moment the cabinet members decided to hear the

chief of staff's opinion. The latter is said to have pointed out that Serbia was practically in a state of war with every one of the border people excepting Rumania, which had mobilized her forces on the border.

The chief of staff also asserted that the situation within Jugo-Slavia was alarming, as the Croats and Slavonians were still considering the conducting of an energetic campaign of anti-Serbian agitation. After his explanation, the cabinet abandoned the proposed expedition against Fiume.

Eugenio Cuiassa, of the chamber of deputies, who has just returned from Fiume, declared it was impossible to describe the enthusiasm there. He said: "If D'Annunzio had not entered Fiume, the Jugo-Slavs would have ruled the port by now. The people of Fiume feel now, that they have been delivered forever from a foreign yoke."

Cincinnati Wins First Game in Baseball's Classic

Score by Innings--	R	H	E
Chicago--0	1	0	0
Cincinnati--1	0	0	5
Batteries--Chicago: Cicotte, Williams and Schalk	0	0	2
Cincinnati: Reuther and Wingo	1	x-9	14

(Bulletin's Special Service.)

Redland Field, Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—In the presence of a crowd which filled every seat and overflowed onto the grounds, and amidst the deafening roars of the multitude, Pat Moran's Red Sox this afternoon nimbly the colors of Comiskey's White Sox in the first game in the series for the world's baseball championship by the score of 9 to 1.

The day dawned fair, and early this morning the vast crowds began threading their way to Redland park, where the opening games of the series were to be staged. Long before the gates opened long lines of ticket holders waited more or less patiently to be admitted to the grounds. Those who had failed to find hotel accommodations and spent the night reposing on park benches or in hotel lobby chairs, propped themselves against the fences in an effort to secure a few more winks of sleep. Their sleep, however, was futile, since it was necessary to nap with one eye open to preserve one's place in the line.

As the hour for the game approached, those who had failed to secure tickets for today's game made frantic efforts to buy from those more fortunate.

Despite the huge crowds which thronged the city there was but little disorder.

The big surprise of the game occurred in the fourth inning when Pat Moran's crew walloped the ball all over the lot, proving they had solved the delivery of the renowned Cicotte, touted as Chicago's premier "ace" among the pitchers. Again in the eighth inning Chicago had to change hurlers, when the Reds had made three runs, two in the seventh and one in the eighth off Wilkinson. In this inning Leudermilk was hurled into the breach by the White Sox.

The official estimate placed the attendance at between 32,000 and 35,000.

In the first inning Chicago was retired without a score. In Cincinnati's half of the inning Pat Moran's pets succeeded in putting one tally over the plate.

Chicago retaliated with one run, tying the score in the first half of the second, and then kept up the good work by shutting out Cicotte in their half of the inning.

The third inning resulted in no runs for either team. Chicago was retired by Reuther in the first half of the fourth and then the Red Sox suddenly solved Wizard Cicotte's curves in the second half and staged a batting rally which brought in five runs, making the score at the end of that frame 6 to 1 in the Red's favor. The huge crowd

went wild; hats were thrown away and Red Sox fans hugged each other joyously.

Cicotte, idol of the fans, and looked upon as Chicago's biggest bet among the pitchers, was pulled from the mound and sent to the bench, while Wilkinson was sent in to stop the Cincinnati's rally.

Reuther kept up his good work and retired the Windy Cityites in the first half of the fifth with no runs. Wilkinson made good and blanked Moran's boys in the second half.

Thousands Witness Game.

Cincinnati was literally jammed with people today, great crowds having been drawn here from every section of the United States and Canada and even from far-off Alaska, to witness the opening games in the world's series. All hotels were crowded and in some instances 15 or 20 cars were placed in a single large room in an effort to accommodate patrons. Cots too, lined the hallways and were placed in the lobbies of some of the hotels.

The director of public safety issued orders to the police department to permit persons unable to obtain rooms to sleep on the benches in the city parks. The official also issued orders to the coppers to guard such sleepers against loss from pickpockets and others.

Crowds have been flocking into the old town for the last week or more and last night the climax was thought to have been reached when practically every available room in the city was occupied. But this morning every train arriving brought

(Continued on Page Two.)

DEMAND APOLOGY

JAPANESE OFFICER PUTS IN WITH THE COSSACKS

Vladivostok, Oct. 1.—An apology has been demanded from General Rozanoff, commander of the Russian troops in the Primur province, by Major General Graves, who is in command of the American forces in Siberia, for the arrest of Capt. L. P. Johns of the Twenty-seventh regiment and Corp. Benjamin Sperling, of the Thirty-first, and the flogging of the latter by the Russian cossacks under the command of General Kalnikoff. It is reported an investigation has already been started by the Japanese high command of conduct of the Japanese officer at Iman, the place where it is alleged the arrests took place.

The two Americans, who were in uniform and on official business, went to Iman, a town on the section of the railroad which is guarded by Chinese troops. According to an agreement between the allies, passports were unnecessary, but while they were at a hotel there, a detachment of cossacks entered and placed the men under arrest, claiming they were not provided with identification papers.

Captain Johns finally managed to escape, and catching a train, went to Spassko, where he reported the incident to the American officer in command. A detachment of 150 Americans were immediately sent for Iman to effect Sperling's release. On arriving there, three cossacks were taken as hostages, but found General Kalnikoff's men entrenched and prepared to use force against the Americans.

It is stated that a Japanese officer interceded at that time for the cossacks, and said that in the event of hostilities between the Americans and the cossacks, the Japanese troops at Iman would side with the latter. It was finally learned that Sperling had been taken to Khabarovsk, where Kalnikoff had his headquarters. A telegram was sent to Khabarovsk, demanding the release of Sperling, which brought a reply that Sperling would be released immediately. The Americans then returned to Spassko, taking the three hostages along with them.

An investigation of the incident shows that Sperling was severely flogged, a form of punishment usually meted out to cossacks. General Kalnikoff, who has just recently been appointed commander at Khabarovsk by General Rozanoff, is considered a "Siberian Villa" by the Americans, as the raids by his hands are always marked by cruelties and atrocities. It is alleged that his recent appointment to commander has brought about an increase in his ac-

(Continued on Page Two.)

STREET CAR MEN OUT IN OAKLAND

(Special United Press Wire.)

Oakland, Oct. 1.—Twelve hundred employees of the San Francisco and Oakland Terminal Railway company struck this morning, closing up the Oakland street railways, the key route to the ferries, causing great congestion.

WARTIME PROHIBITION SHOULD NOT BE LIFTED

(Special United Press Wire.)

Washington, Oct. 1.—The wartime prohibition act should not be lifted by President Wilson until after settlement of the steel strike, Representative Volsted, chairman of the house judiciary committee declared.

He asserted the ban was responsible for the small amount of violence in the steel districts. He also predicted that a complete agreement on prohibition enforcement legislation would be reported by the senate and house conferees before the end of the week.

The war-time prohibition act provides that there can be no liquor sold until a proclamation of peace or the end of demobilization. Wilson has stated there can be no state of peace until the treaty has been ratified.

Attorney General Palmer has said the demobilization would be complete when the army was down to authorized peace strength. The army is still 50,000 above that.

An investigation of the incident shows that Sperling was severely flogged, a form of punishment usually meted out to cossacks. General Kalnikoff, who has just recently been appointed commander at Khabarovsk by General Rozanoff, is considered a "Siberian Villa" by the Americans, as the raids by his hands are always marked by cruelties and atrocities. It is alleged that his recent appointment to commander has brought about an increase in his ac-

(Continued on Page Two.)

STEEL STRIKERS MAKE GAINS

Estimated 400,000 Men Are Now Out—Organizers Released When Free Speech Fight Carried to Courts.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1.—The steel strike has narrowed down to an endurance test battle, with organizers being rushed to the Pittsburgh district in an effort to oppose the plans of the operators to induce the men to return to work. Union leaders report that the strikers are standing firm, only a few men having gone back to work. The situation remains quiet in all quarters.

Another "Hard Boiled" Smith has made his appearance, this time as a cossack in the employ of the state of Pennsylvania. His number is "A-5," but unlike the U-boats he works in the open. No secrecy is necessary in the work of the Pennsylvania state constabulary for what they say goes in the steel towns. "A-5" works in Homestead, Rankin and Braddock, important Carnegie plants of the United States Steel corporation.

Recently James B. Gent, a machinist, secretary of the Pittsburgh district, national committee for organizing iron and steel workers and president of the Pennsylvania state organization, International Association of Machinists, one of the "big little" men in the movement, was showing Miss B. Adele Shaw, a writer for the Survey, a sociological magazine printing in New York the fortification of the Edgar Thompson furnaces in Rankin.

They saw the placement for the machine guns and the crowds of gun men, some of them ex-soldiers.

(Continued on Page Two.)

How Capital Deals With Strikers in Pennsylvania.



The above is a photograph of Mrs. Fanny Sellincore (Fannie Sellins), who fell a martyr to the hired hands of the Allegheny Coal & Coke company. According to first hand information received from an eyewitness, Mrs. Sellincore, who was an A. F. of L. organizer, was not killed in a crowd, but was singled out for death by Norman Adams, superintendent of the Allegheny Coal & Coke company, while hurrying to attend a friend, a striking worker, who had been shot when Adams' thugs fired into a crowd of strikers. Adams, himself, is charged with having struck Mrs. Sellincore over the head, crushing her skull and killing her. The picture, taken after death, shows Mrs. Sellincore's battered head.

Eight other A. F. of L. organizers have been murdered by thugs of capital during the last three months.

RALPH CHAPLIN SPEAKS TO WORKERS OF BUTTE

The threatening rain had no appreciable effect on the attendance at the mass meeting addressed by Ralph Chaplin in the Finland hall on North Wyoming street last evening.

The poet of the class war, who was sentenced to 20 years in Leavenworth penitentiary for championing with his pen the cause of labor, succeeded in convincing all present—that the pen may be mightier than the sword but the spoken word has a potential power that can not be ignored. His description of life in the Cook county jail in Chicago previous to the great I. W. W. trial, the dreary monotony of the 137 days, during which the opposing members of the legal profession argued back and forth, while jurors drowsed, awakening only in time to hear the prosecuting attorney's

grand patriotic peroration on the closing day of the trial. The trip to Leavenworth and subsequent events, including the hunger strike and its cause, the handcuffing of prisoners to the bars of the cell, the beating up of the inmates, by beasts in human form under orders of guards and officials who wished to make a name for themselves. "Gentle and refined" methods of torture which the average American considers might have existed during the Spanish inquisition, were revealed.

(Continued on Page Two.)